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SUBJECT Pay and Allowances of Soviet Arm Tax Exemptions for Soviet Milite		e Sec	NO. OF PAGES	3	
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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL SEFERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OFFITE 18, CECTIONS 793 AND 7944, OF THE U.S. COSE, AN ARENESS. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEALANCEM OF ITS COSTRETO TO SERVICE FOR AN UNCAUTHORISED PRIORISE FROM IS PROMISSITED BY LAY. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROMISSITED.	25X1X T⊦	is is un	IEVALUATED INFO	RMATION	1

- 1. Q. What are the base rates of pay for officers known to you?
 - A. Jr Lt 400 rubles per month.
 Lieut 500 rubles per month.
 Sr Lt 600 rubles per month.
 Capt 700 rubles per month.
 Major 900 rubles per month.
 Lt Col 1,100 rubles per month.
 Col 1,300 rubles per month.
 Gen Genmaior 1,700 rubles per month.

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The base pay does not vary according to the arm of service but does so for the "appointment" pay.

- 2. Q. What are the rates of "appointment" pay accorded to officers for the job to which they are assigned?
 - A. Regimental Chief Communications 1,000 (figures in rubles per month).

 Regimental Chief of Records and Personnel (Stravoi)-1,000 Regimental Chief, Finances 950 rubles
 Regimental Chief, Artillery 1,100 rubles
 Regimental Chief, Artillery, Supply 950 rubles
 Deputy Chief of Staff 1,200 rubles
 Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence 1,000 rubles
 Chief of Topographic Section 1,000 rubles
 Deputy Company Commander for Political Affairs 800 or 850 rubles.
 Chief of DOP 950 rubles.
 Chief of various warehouses 850 rubles
 Regimental commander 1600 rubles
 Battalion commander 900 rubles
 Company commander 900 rubles
 Platoon commander 700 rubles

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Regimental Chief of Staff - 1400 rubles
All Regimental Deputies - 1400 rubles
Deputy Chief for Supply - 1400 rubles
Chief of Quartermaster Supply - 950 rubles
Chief of POL Supply - 950 rubles
Regimental Engineer - 1100 rubles
Regimental Chief Chemical Warfare - 1100 rubles
Chief, Mobile Bakery - 900 rubles
Ass't to Chief, Mobile Bakery - 800 to 850 rubles
Doctor - 800 rubles
Doctor (for Infantry or Tank Battalion) - 800 rubles

- 3. Q. Is a ration allowance given to officers?
 - A. Within the USSR, there is a monetary allowance of 196 rubles per month issued as compensation for rations not issued. Officers of all ranks receive that. In Germany or in Austria, they do not receive this as they are fed in Officers' messes where food is free. In the case of those who have dependents in Germany, food products are received free of charge from the commissary. When a man is on leave, he receives a ration allowance to cover his transit time. A man receives no additional compensation because of dependents.
- 4. Q. On What basis is longevity computed?
 - A. Two years' service additional 5% of rank (or base) and assignment pay combined; five years' service 10%; 10 years' service 15%; 15 years' service 20%; 20 years' service 25%; 25 years' service 30%. This is the maximum percentage.
- 5. Q. Is it true that any person in the USSR earning less than 260 rubles a month is exempt from income tax, and that any person having three dependents has a tax reduction of 30%?
 - A. No, there is no minimum below which taxes are not levied. Deductions are made on all salaries before they are given to the employees. Since April 1951, an income tax has been levied on all officers also. There were no tax deductions from their salaries before that time. The deduction is from 10-14% of the total of the job and base pay. This is calculated on a tax table. The same percentage of tax is levied regardless of family status. Enlisted personnel (draftees) do not pay income tax. However, some volunteers (re-enlistees) do pay this income tax, just as officers do.

There is a secondary tax which is levied according to one's family status. Bachelors pay 6% of their pay for childlessness. Married couples having one or two children pay 1% for their small family, while couples with three children are exempt. Illegitimate children are not considered in computing this tax. When married people are both earning, both pay full tax. This includes the income tax and the tax on childlessness. The childlessness tax is not payable by men until 20, and by women until 18.

Enlisted personnel are personally exempt from the childlessness tax but their wives must pay. While their husbands are within the Zone of the Interior, wives of military personnel must pay both taxes. When officers and re-enlistees are in Germany and Austria, they become exempt from bachelor tax or "childlessness" tax, and wives are exempt from the childlessness but not the income tax.

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- 6. Q. May only one member of a family claim dependents?
 - A. When married people are both earning, both pay full tax.
 This includes the income tax and the tax on childlessness.
- 7. Q. Is per diem which is paid to enlisted military personnel tax free?
 - A. Per diem, both for Officers, and enlisted men, is tax free.
- 8. Q. Is it true that pensions, students' stipends and amounts paid for the support of individuals by the government are all tax free?
 - A. Yes.

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- 9. Q. Is it true that there is no ground rent for members of the military, including militia, during the tenure of occupancy on such lands?
 - A. There is no ground rent as such. Agricultural families have to pay an agricultural tax which corresponds to the income tax paid by industrial workers. Agricultural families must pay for the use of a house and small plot of ground (owned by the State). The amount paid varies according to the size of the ground. If the only bread earner of the family is serving away from the home, then the family may be freed of this agricultural tax. This is true only of families of enlisted personnel. In any event, if the wife is able to work, then she must pay the tax. The decisions in such cases are made locally by an official.

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